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## War Foe Reports On Thuy's Position

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David Dellinger, editor of Liberation magazine and a leader of campaigns to end the Vietnam war, reported yesterday after visiting Paris that North Vietnam was prepared to discuss issues involving all of Southeast Asia, as well as North Vietnam and South Vietnam, if the United States would halt all bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Dellinger said he had met extensively in Paris with Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, and other Hanoi representatives, and had held private conversations with the chief of the United States delegation, W. Averell Harriman, and his deputy, Cyrus R. Vance.

North Vietnam's position in the Paris talks is that it will not go on to discussions of the future of North Vietnam and South Vietnam until the United States agrees to a total bombing halt in the north.

On March 31, President Johnson announced a halt to United States bombing in the northern part of North Vietnam, which includes Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, the principal port. The current Paris talks grew out of this move.

Mr. Dellinger quoted Hanoi's representatives as having said that when and if the United States halted all bombing, they would be prepared to talk about "everything," including not only matters relating to

North Vietnam and South Vietnam but also questions relating to all of Southeast Asia.

Some critics of the Paris talks have warned that a peace settlement favorable to Hanoi or a military victory for Hanoi would be a preliminary to Communist moves against other countries in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Dellinger said Hanoi's stand indicated a willingness to broaden the Paris conference to consider such matters as postwar security arrangements for Southeast Asia, and questions of economic development and relations between Southeast Asian states.

North Vietnam's willingness to broaden the Paris discussions was said to strengthen the impression of some observers that Hanoi was acting in diplomatic independence of both the Soviet Union and China.

The Hanoi delegates, Mr. Dellinger said, expressed their

readiness to respond with "acts of goodwill" if the United States halted bombing. They insisted they would not discuss any substantive issue before such a halt and rejected any concept of reciprocity.

The North Vietnamese, Mr. Dellinger said, took the view that they had already reciprocated by agreeing to talk without full American compliance with their original condition of a total bombing halt.

They suggested that they had made other positive gestures, he said, including the withdrawal of their forces around Khesanh.

Mr. Dellinger also said the delegates had noted that they no longer insisted that the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Vietcong guerrillas, be recognized as the "sole" political representative of the South Vietnamese people.

He said they now regarded

the newly formed South Vietnamese Alliance as also "representative."

The formation of the alliance was announced by the liberation front at the time of the Tet offensive against South Vietnamese cities.

The interest of North Vietnam in establishing a new foundation for postwar relations in Southeast Asia and with the United States was emphasized by Robert Greenblatt, associated with Mr. Dellinger in the National Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Mr. Greenblatt participated in

the Paris discussions. Mr. Greenblatt met with Premier Pham Van Dong in Hanoi in late May. Among other matters, Mr. Greenblatt said, Mr. Dong expressed his interest in placing relations with the United States on a basis of mutual economic and cultural relations.

The North Vietnamese objected to making mutual commitments on such questions as a cease-fire. They said that United States military officials might charge that the cease-fire had been violated and use this as a pretext for renewing the war.